FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DAVID SHAW,

Has just received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Articles, which he offers for cash, viz:

Lime Juice, Syrup, Powders, do. Spanish Segars, Lyboy Snuff, do. and Cloves, Crackers, Jon's Water do.
Nutmegs and Mace, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, } Teas, Soft shell Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, English Walnuts, &c. Cordials, assorted, Wines do. Newbury Ale, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1834 83-3t

NOTICE.

The Fear Nav. Company.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be held in Fayetteville, on Friday 30th May, 1834.
JAMES MEBANE, Pres't.
April 25 83-tt

FOR SALE,

200 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Fayetteville, 1834. 83tf.

NEW GOODS.

We have received our Spring supply, which, with our former Stock, comprises a large extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Cotton & Wool CARDS, Hats and Wool HATS, Cotton YARN, SHOES, Leaf HATS, Leghorn BONNETS, SADDLES and BRIDLES, PAINTS, DRUGS, and PATENT MEDICINES.

Also,

10 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 bags COFFEE,
Black Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes Raisins,
10 Casks Wine,
10 Casks Nails,
50 tons English and Swedes Iron,
which we offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash, country produce, or undoubted paper.
NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, May 6, 1834. 83-6w.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a piece or parcel of LAND, containing about 2,700 acres, in the lower end of Robeson County, joining the South Carolina line, on both sides of Ashpole and in the swamp; a good deal of good Up-Land to clear; a favorable situation for a Rice Plantation; two good Dwelling Houses and all other Out Houses, a first rate Mill and Mill Dam ready made. Any person desirous of purchasing such a situation, will please call on the subscriber and examine the premises at as early a period as convenient.
J. W. HERRING.
Fayetteville, 1834. 83-3tp.

Taken Up

and committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 5th inst., a negro girl named PEG, says that she belongs to Mr. Patterson, living near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, No. Ca. and hired by to Neill McLeran, of this County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.
FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, May 6, 1834. 83tf.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK KEEPING.

Lessons in Business' Writing given gratis to those who study BOOK KEEPING.

The Subscriber, recently from New York, Professor of *Penmanship and Book Keeping*, respectfully informs those persons who have engaged him, and those who may have a desire to receive lessons in the above important branches, that he will go to Fayetteville, soon as his Pupils in Lexington shall have finished their Lessons, and commence giving lessons in WRITING, (plain and ornamental) on a new plan. For the regulations of the System, &c. see the Wilmington "People's Press" of the 2d inst Practical BOOK KEEPING taught by double entry in a few days. Most approved modern forms and sufficient recommendations will be produced to warrant success.
G. Z. TOUSEY.

Mr. T. has numerous specimens to exhibit Pupils' improvements, from the principal Cities of the Union.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF JACKSON, by Major Jack Downing; Helen, a novel, by Miss Edgeworth; Traits and Traditions; Perils of Pearl Street; Frank Orby, Parkman; Mental Developments; Breckenridge's Lectures; Speeches of Chatham; Burke, &c. Remarks on the Prophecies; Smith's key to Revelations; Life of Clay; Foster's Crown Law; Zion Herald; Key to Emerson's Arithmetic; Nos. 29 and 30 of Scott's Works; Goodrich's Greek Lessons; Ross's Latin Grammar; Mitchel's Traveller's Guide; Webster's old Spelling Book; White and Gilt Letter Paper; Memorandum books; Gunter's Scales. Just received by
E. J. HALE.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

50 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
100 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
200 do. in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Flour by the barrel or retail,
1000 bushels Corn. For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
Feb. 1833. 64tf.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

REGULAR TRADER.

THE staunch Copper fastened and Coppered Br. Brig MARY ANN, Wm. Crowder Master, having three-quarters of her cargo positively engaged and ready, will meet with despatch for the balance of about 400 bales Cotton. Apply to
GEORGE W. DAVIS & CO.
Wilmington, April 21st, 1834. 82-3w.

THE British Brig Industry, H. P. McNeill, Master, hourly expected, will take the place of the Mary Ann, and will meet with despatch.
For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply as above. 82 3w.

Salt & Crockery Ware.

THE Subscribers have on board the British Brig Industry, hourly expected from Liverpool,
6000 *Bushels Salt,*
and 50 Crates
CROCKERY WARE,
Assorted. Which will be sold low on or before arrival.
G. W. DAVIS & CO.
Wilmington, April 24, 1834. 82 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends moving herself and family to the Western Countries, and wishes to sell to any person during her life-time, the
PLANTATION
Whereon she resides, on the waters of Big Rockfish, with all the Lands belonging to said Plantation, say *eight hundred acres*, good house, with large improvements, and great quantity of Saw Mill Timber on the premises; the land equal in value to any on said Rockfish. For terms and conditions, apply to the Subscriber on the premises at any time.
MARGARET KELLY, *Widow.*
April 4th, 1834. 82 3w

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,
Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,
NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen woolde.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do do do buck-skin do.
100 do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Garter do. very neat,
200 do do calf Brogans,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do do Morocco Shoes,
300 do do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. do children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do. do Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. do Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do. do cotton do very cheap,
2 do. do Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. do children's bombazine do.
2 do. do gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do do do white do do.
2 do. do do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do do Saddles,
8 do do Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.
G. HURLBUTT,
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.
☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by
E. J. HALE.
April 1, 78tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE
Dry Goods,
Together with a general and extensive assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.
With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

In Store,
15,000 lbs. prime SUGARS,
60 bags prime green Coffee,
40 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Rod, Band, Sheet, Slit and Hoop Iron, &c.
Together with a very extensive assortment, embracing every article in the Grocery Line.
HALL & JOHNSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834

Land Surveying, &c.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Citizens of this place and its vicinity, in his professional capacity as Civil Engineer, Surveyor, and Draftsman. He thinks it unnecessary to say any thing of his qualifications in the above branches of sciences, as they are very generally known in this neighborhood and throughout the State. His terms will be moderate. He would also give instruction in the above branches to a few pupils.
ROBT. H. B BRAZIER.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1834 82 tf.

Fayetteville Factory CANDLES.

FOR sale by the subscriber, Fayetteville Factory CANDLES wholesale and retail, south side of Person street, a few doors East of Market Square.
DUNCAN SMITH
☞All orders from abroad will meet with prompt attention.
April 29, 1834. 82 4w

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office
January 6 1834.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Though the injunction of secrecy was removed from the Executive Proceedings of the Senate upon the Message of the President, re-nominating the Government Bank Directors, (again rejected by the vote of 30 to 11,) the permission to make extracts (for which a special order of the Senate is required) was not given until the moment before the adjournment yesterday. We have not been able to obtain a copy of the journal in relation to this subject, but, by great exertion, we are enabled to lay before our readers the Message of the President, and the Report upon it by the Committee of Finance, to which Committee it was referred before it was acted upon.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11th, 1834.

To the Senate:

I renominate Henry D. Gilpin, Peter Wager, and John T. Sullivan, of Philadelphia, and Hugh McElderry, of Baltimore, to be Directors in the Bank of the U. States, for the year 1834.

I disclaim all pretension, of right, on the part of the President, officially to inquire into, or call in question, the reasons of the Senate for rejecting any nomination whatsoever. As the President is not responsible to them for the reasons which induce him to make a nomination, so they are not responsible to him for the reasons which induce them to reject it. In these respects, each is independent of the other, and both responsible to their respective constituents. Nevertheless, the attitude in which certain vital interests of the country are placed by the rejection of the gentlemen now re-nominated, require of me frankly to communicate my views of the consequences which must necessarily follow this act of the Senate, if it be not reconsidered.

The characters and standing of these gentlemen are well known to the community, and eminently qualify them for the offices to which I propose to appoint them. Their confirmation by the Senate, at its last session, to the same offices, is proof that such was the opinion of them entertained by the Senate at that time; and unless something has occurred since to change it, this act may now be referred to as evidence that their talents and pursuits justified their selection.

The refusal, however, to confirm their nominations to the same offices shows that there is something in the conduct of these gentlemen, during the last year, which, in the opinion of the Senate, disqualifies them; and as no charge has been made against them as men or citizens, nothing which impeaches the fair private character they possessed when the Senate gave them their sanction at its last session; and as it moreover appears from the journal of the Senate, recently transmitted for my inspection, that it was deemed unnecessary to inquire into their qualifications or character; it is to be inferred that the change in the opinion of the Senate has arisen from the official conduct of these gentlemen. The only circumstances in their official conduct, which have been deemed of sufficient importance to attract public attention, are the two reports made by them to the Executive Department of the Government; the one bearing date the 22d day of April, and the other the 19th day of August last; both of which reports were communicated to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury, with his reasons for removing the Deposites.

The truth of the facts stated in these reports is not, I presume, questioned by any one. The high character and standing of the citizens by whom they were made prevent any doubt upon the subject. Indeed, the statements have not been denied by the President of the Bank, and the other Directors. On the contrary, they have insisted that they were authorized to use the money of the Bank in the manner stated in the two reports, and have not denied that the charges there made against the corporation are substantially true. It must be taken, therefore, as admitted, that the statements of the public Directors, in the reports above mentioned, are correct: and they disclose the most alarming abuses, on the part of the corporation, and the most strenuous exertions, on their part, to put an end to them. They prove that enormous sums were secretly lavished, in a manner, and for purposes, that cannot be justified, and that the whole of the immense capital of the Bank has been virtually placed at the disposal of a single individual, to be used, if he thinks proper to corrupt the press, and to control the proceedings of the Government, by exercising an undue influence over elections.

The reports were made in obedience to my official directions; and I herewith transmit copies of my letters calling for information of the proceedings of the Bank. Were they bound to disregard the call? Was it their duty to remain silent, while abuses of the most injurious and dangerous character were daily practiced? Were they bound to conceal from the constituted authorities a course of measures destructive to the best interests of the country, and intended gradually and secretly to subvert the foundations of our Government, and to transfer its powers from the hands of the people to a great moneyed corporation? Was it their duty to sit in silence at the Board, and witness all these abuses, without an attempt to correct them; or, in case of failure there, not to appeal to higher authority? The eighth fundamental rule authorizes any one of the Directors, whether elected or appointed, who may have been absent when an excess of debt was created, or who may have dissented from the act, to exhonerate himself from personal responsibility by giving notice of the fact to the President of the U. States; thus recognising the propriety of communicating to that officer the proceedings of the Board in such cases. But, independently of any argument to be derived from the principle recognized in the rule referred to, I cannot doubt for a moment that it is the right and the duty of every Director at the Board to attempt to correct all illegal proceedings, and, in case of failure, to disclose them; and that every one of them, whether elected by the Stockholders or appointed by the Government, who had knowledge of the facts and concealed them, would be justly amenable to the severest censure.

But in the case of the public Directors it was their peculiar and official duty to make the disclosures; and the call upon them for information could not have been disregarded without a flagrant breach of their trust. The Directors appointed by the U. States cannot be regarded in the light of the ordinary Directors of a Bank appointed by the Stockholders, and charged with the care of their pecuniary interests in the corporation. They have higher and more important duties. They are public officers. They are placed at the Board not merely to represent the stock held by the United States, but to observe the conduct of the corporation, and to watch over the public interests. It was foreseen that this great moneyed monopoly might be so managed as to endanger the interests of the country: and it was therefore deemed necessary, as a measure of precaution, to place at the Board watchful sentinels, who should observe its conduct, and stand ready to report to the proper officers of the Government every act of the Board which might affect injuriously the interests of the People.

The whole frame of the charter, as well as the manner of their appointment, proves this to be their true character. The United States are not represented at the Board by these Directors merely on account of the stock held by the Government. The right of the United States to appoint Directors, and the number appointed, do not depend upon the amount of stock; for if every share should be sold, and the United States cease to be a stockholder altogether, yet, under the charter, the right to appoint five directors would still remain. In such a case what would be the character of the directors? They would represent no stock, and be chosen by no stockholder. Yet they would have a right to sit at the board; to vote on all questions submitted to it; and to be made acquainted with all the proceedings of the Corporation. They would not, in such a case, be ordinary directors chosen by the stockholders in proportion to their stock. But they would be public officers appointed to guard the public interests; and their duties must conform to their office. They are not the duties of an ordinary director chosen by a stockholder; but they are the peculiar duties of a public officer, who is bound on all occasions to protect, to the utmost of his lawful means, the public interests; and, where his own authority is not sufficient to prevent injury, to inform those to whom the law has confided the necessary power. Such, then, is the character, and such are the duties, of the directors appointed by the U. States, whether the public be stockholders or not. They are officers of the United States, and not the mere representatives of a stockholder.

The mode of their appointment, and their tenure of office, confirm this position. They are appointed, like other officers of the Government, and by the same authority. They do not hold their offices irrevocably a year after their appointment; on the contrary, by the express terms of the law, they are liable to be removed from office at any time by the President, when in his judgment the public interest shall require it. In every respect, therefore, in which the subject can be considered, it is evident that the five directors, appointed by the United States are to be regarded as public officers; who are placed there in order to observe the conduct of the corporation, and to prevent abuses which might otherwise be committed.

Such being the character of the Directors appointed on behalf of the United States, it is obviously their duty to resist, and in case of failure to report to the President, or to the Secretary of the Treasury, any proceedings of the Board by which the public interest may be injuriously affected.—The President may order a scire facias against the Bank, for a violation of its charter; and the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to direct the money of the United States to be deposited elsewhere, when, in his judgment, the public interest requires it to be done. The Directors of this Bank, like all others, are accustomed to sit with closed doors, and do not report their proceedings to any Department of the Government. The monthly return, which the charter requires to be made to the Treasury Department, gives nothing more than a general statement of its pecuniary condition; and of that but an imperfect one. For, although it shows the amount loaned at the Bank and its different branches, it does not show the condition of its debtors, nor the circumstances under which the loans were made. It does not show whether they were in truth accommodations granted in the regular and ordinary course of business, upon fair banking principles, or from other motives. Under the name of loans, advances may be made to persons notoriously insolvent, for the most corrupt and improper purposes; and a course of proceeding may be adopted, in violation of its charter, while upon the face of its monthly statement, every thing would appear to be fair and correct.

How, then, is the Executive branch of the Government to become acquainted with the official conduct of the public directors, or the abuses practised by the Corporation for its private ends, and in violation of its duty to the Public? The power of displacing the public directors, and that of issuing a scire facias, and of removing the deposites, were not intended to be idle and nugatory provisions, without the means of enforcement. Yet they must be wholly inoperative and useless, unless there be some means by which the official conduct of the public directors, and the abuses of power on the part of the Corporation, may be brought to the knowledge of the Executive Department of the Government.

Will it be said, that the power is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to examine, himself, or by his authorized agent, into the conduct and condition of the Bank? The answer is obvious. It could not have been expected or intended that he would make an examination, unless information was first given to him which excited his suspicions; and if he did make such a general examination, without previous information of misconduct, it is most probable, that in the complex concerns and accounts of a bank, it would result in nothing, whatever abuses might have been practised.

It is, indeed, the duty of every director to give information of such misconduct on the part of the board. But the power to issue a scire facias, and to remove the deposites, presupposes that the directors elected by the stockholders might abuse their power; and it cannot be presumed that Congress intended to rely on these same directors to give information of their own misconduct. The Government is not accustomed to rely on the offending party to disclose his offence. It was intended that the power to issue a scire facias, and remove the deposites should be real and effective. The necessary means of information were therefore provided in the charter; and five officers of the Government, appointed in the usual manner, responsible to the public and not to the stockholders, were placed as sentinels at the Board, and are bound, by the nature and character of their office, to resist, and, if unsuccessful, to report to the proper authority every infraction of the charter, and every abuse of power, in order that due measures should be taken to punish or correct it; and, in like manner, it is their duty to give, when called upon, any explanation of their own official conduct touching the management of the institution.

It was, perhaps, scarcely necessary to present to the Senate these views of the power of the Executive, and of the duties of the five directors appointed by the United States. But the Bank is believed to be now striving to obtain for itself the government of the country; and is seeking, by new and strained constructions, to wrest from the hands of the constituted authorities the salutary control reserved by the charter. And, as misrepresentation is one of its most usual weapons of attack, I have deemed it my duty to put before the Senate, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the principles on which I have acted.

Entertaining, as I do, a solemn conviction of the truth of these principles, I must adhere to them, and act upon them with constancy and firmness.

Aware, as I now am, of the dangerous machinations of the Bank, it is more than ever my duty to be vigilant in guarding the rights of the People from the impending danger. And I should feel that I ought to forfeit the confidence with which my countrymen have honored me, if I did not require regular and full reports of every thing in the proceedings of the Bank, calculated to affect injuriously the public interests, from the public Directors And, if the Directors should fail to give the information called for, it would be my imperious duty to exercise the power conferred on me by the law, of removing them from office, and of appointing others who would discharge their duties with more fidelity to the public. I can never suffer any one to hold office under me who would connive at corruption, or who should fail to give the alarm, when he saw the enemies of Liberty endeavoring to sap the foundations of our free institutions, and to subject the free People of the United States to the dominion of a great moneyed corporation. Any Directors of the Bank, therefore, who might be appointed by the Government, would be required to report to the Executive as fully as the late Directors have done, and more frequently, because the danger is more imminent: and it would be my duty to require of them a full detail of every part of the proceedings of the corporation, or any of its officers, in order that I might be enabled to decide whether I should exercise the power of ordering a *scire facias*, which is reserved to the President by the charter, or adopt such other lawful measures as the interests of the country might require. It is too obvious to be doubted that the misconduct of the Corporation would never have been brought to light by the aid of a public proceeding at the Board of Directors The Board, when called on by the Government Directors, refused to institute an inquiry, or require an account; and the mode adopted by he latter was the only one by which the object could be attained. It would be absurd to admit the right of the Government Directors to give information, and, at the same time, deny the means of obtaining it. It would be but another mode of enabling the Bank to conceal its proceedings, and practice, with impunity, its corruptions. In the mode of obtaining the information, therefore, and in their efforts to put an end to the abuses disclosed, as well as in reporting them, the conduct of the late directors was judicious and praiseworthy; and the honesty, firmness, and intelligence which they have displayed, entitle them, in my opinion to the gratitude of the country.

But, if I do not mistake the principles on which the Senate have recently rejected them, the conduct which I deem worthy of praise, they treat as a breach of duty; and, in their judgment, the measures which they took to obtain the information, and their efforts to put an end to the practises disclosed, and the reports they have made to the Executive, although true in all their parts, are regarded as an offence, and supposed to require some decisive mark of strong disapprobation.

If the views of the Senate be such as I have supposed, the difficulty of sending to the Senate any other names than those of the late directors, will be at once apparent. I cannot consent to place before the Senate the name of any one who is not prepared, with firmness and honesty, to discharge the duties of a public Director, in the manner they were fulfilled by those whom the Senate have refused to confirm If, for performing a duty lawfully required of them by the Executive, they are to be punished by the subsequent rejection of the Senate, it would not only be useless, but cruel, to place men of character and honor in that situation, if even such men could be found to accept it. If they failed to give the required information, or to take proper measures to obtain it, they would be removed by the Executive. If they gave the information, and took proper measures to obtain it, they would, upon the next nomination, be rejected by the Senate. It would be unjust, in me, to place any other citizens in the predicament in which this unlooked for decision of the Senate has placed the estimable and honorable men who were Directors during the last year.

If I am not in error in relation to the principles upon which these gentlemen have been rejected, the necessary consequence will be that the Bank will hereafter be without Government Directors, and the people of the United States must be deprived of their chief means of protection against its abuses: for whatever conflicting opinions may exist as to the right of the Directors, appointed in January, 1833, to hold over until new appointments shall be made, it is very obvious that, whilst their rejection by the Senate remains in force, they cannot, with propriety, attempt to exercise such a power. In the present state of things, therefore, the corporation will be enabled effectually to accomplish the object it has been so long endeavoring to obtain. Its exchange committees, and its delegated powers to its President, may hereafter be dispensed with, without incurring the danger of exposing its proceedings to the public view. The sentinels which the law had placed at its board can no longer appear there.

Justice to myself and to the faithful officers by whom the Public has been so well and so honorably served, without compensation or reward, during the last year, has required of me this full and frank exposition of my motives for nominating them again, after their rejection by the Senate. I repeat, that I do not question the right of the Senate to confirm or reject at their pleasure: and if there had been any reason to suppose that the rejection in this case had not been produced by the causes to which I have attributed it, or if my views of their duties, and the present importance of their rigid performance, were other than they are, I should have cheerfully acquiesced, and attempted to find others who would accept the unenviable trust. But I cannot consent to appoint directors of the Bank to be the subservient instruments, or silent spectators, of its abuses and corruptions; nor can I ask honorable men to undertake the thankless duty, with the certain prospect of being rebuked by the Senate for its faithful performance in pursuance of the lawful directions of the Executive.

I repeat that I do not claim a right to inquire into, or officially to censure, the acts of the Senate. But the situation in which the important interests of the American people, vested in the Bank of the United States, and affected by its arrangements, must necessarily be left by the rejection of the gentleman now re-nominated, has made it my duty to give this explanation to the Senate, and submit the matter to their re-consideration. If it shall be determined by the Senate that all channels of information, in relation to the corrupt proceedings of this dangerous corporation, shall be cut off, and the Government and country left exposed to its unrestrained machinations against the purity of the press, and public liberty, I shall, after having made this effort to avert so great an evil, rest, for the justification of my official course, with respectful confidence, on the judgment of the American people.

In conclusion, it is proper I should inform the Senate that there is now no Government Director appointed for the present year: Mr Bayard, who was nominated and confirmed by the Senate, having refused to accept that appointment.
ANDREW JACKSON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE ON THE ABOVE MESSAGE.

IN SENATE, MAY 1, 1834.

Mr. TYLER, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the message of the President of the 11th of March, renominating Henry D. Gilpin, Peter Wager, John T. Sullivan, and Hugh McElderry, as Directors of the Bank of the United States, submitted the following report:

The committee have bestowed upon the subject the reflection which respect for the Chief Magistrate would at all times command. The President, at an early day of the session, submitted the nomination to the Senate, of five persons, as Directors of the Bank of the United States.—To one of these nominations the Senate assented; and the person nominated was appointed. In regard to the four others, being the same persons now re-nominated to the Senate, no definitive decision was made until the 27th day of February, when they were each separately rejected by ayes and noes. The subjects, in the mean time, with which these nominations were in some degree connected, had undergone a full and elaborate discussion in the Senate. The decision, therefore, was well calculated to satisfy the President that the Senate entertained decisive objections to the confirmation of these four persons; and the journals of which the President usually sees a copy, could not fail to show that each and every one of them was rejected by a clear majority of the whole Senate. The precise character of the objections taken by each and every member of the majority, or even the general character of such objections, it would be presumptuous in the committee to attempt to ascertain. They cannot be expected to go into private conference with members, and to interrogate either those of the majority or minority, upon this or any other question, as to the reasons of their votes. It must be obvious that from the constitution of the Senate; from the manner of its proceedings; from the absolute right of every member to vote for or against particular nominations for reasons of his own, whether others concur with him in those reasons or not, the grounds of the votes of individual members can never be set forth, nor authentically known. The Committee cannot undertake any inquiry into such grounds of individual opinion; nor do they know any form in which the Senate itself, if it were so inclined, could compel individuals to state the reasons of their votes. The committee, therefore, do not suppose it proper for the Senate by any proceeding to be adopted on its part, to undertake to set forth the reasons of members for rejecting these persons. It is enough that the Senate in the exercise of an unquestionable constitutional right has refused its advice and consent to the nominations. This has been officially certified to the President, and the committee think there is no ground for further inquiry

The President disclaims, indeed, in terms, all right to inquire into the reasons of the Senate for rejecting any nomination; and yet the message immediately undertakes to infer from facts and circumstances, what those reasons, which influenced the Senate in this case, must have been, and goes on to argue, much at large, against the validity of such supposed reasons. The committee are of opinion, that if, as the President admits, he cannot inquire into the reasons of the Senate for refusing its assent to nominations, it is still more clear that

those reasons cannot, with propriety, be assumed, and made subjects of comment.

In cases in which nominations are rejected, for reasons affecting the character of the persons nominated, the committee think that no inference is to be drawn, except what the vote shows; that is to say, that the Senate withholds its advice and consent from the nominations. And the Senate, not being bound to give reasons for its votes, in these cases, it is not bound, nor would it be proper for it, as the committee think, to give any answer to remarks founded on the presumption of what such reasons must have been, in the present case. They feel themselves, therefore, compelled, to forego any response whatever to the message of the President, in this particular, as well by the reasons before assigned, as out of respect to that high officer. The President acts upon his own views of public policy, in making nominations to the Senate, and the Senate does no more when it confirms or rejects such nominations. For either of these co-ordinate departments to enter into the consideration of the motives of the other would not, and could not fail, in the end, to break all harmonious intercourse between them. This, your committee would deplore as highly injurious to the best interests of the country. The President, doubtless, asks himself, in the case of every nomination for office, whether the person be fit for the office; whether he be actuated by correct views and motives; and whether he be likely to be influenced by those considerations which should govern him in the discharge of his duties; is he honest, capable, and faithful? Being satisfied in these particulars, the President submits his name to the Senate, where the same inquiries arise, and its decision should be presumed to be dictated by the same high considerations as those which govern the President, in originating the nomination. For these reasons, the committee have altogether refrained from entering into any discussion of the legal duties and obligations of directors of the Bank appointed by the President and Senate, which form the main topic of this message.

The committee would not feel that it had fully acquitted itself of its obligations, if it did not avail itself of this occasion to call the attention of the Senate to the general subject of re-nomination.

The committee do not deny that a right of re-nomination exists; but they are of opinion, that in very clear and strong cases only, should the Senate reverse decisions which it has deliberately formed and officially communicated to the President. In military and naval appointments it is possible that questions, not of personal fitness for office, but of the right of individuals to rank and grade, may arise between the President and Senate; and that nominations may be rejected, pending such questions, which might properly be renewed under other laws, or a new state of circumstances. And in regard, too, to diplomatic appointments, the question may, perhaps, sometimes turn, not on the fitness of the person nominated, but on the propriety of any appointment, or of any such mission as is proposed. If new information should be given, shedding new light satisfactory to the Senate, in such case it may be a proper reason for agreeing to nominations once rejected; nor will the committee say that there may not be other cases in which a person once rejected may be properly again presented to the Senate. But the committee think that in a case in which the decision of the Senate has been deliberately made upon the sole question of the fitness of the persons for the offices to which they are nominated, and its assent has been withheld, it ought not, without very strong and clear reasons, to change that decision upon a re-nomination. The committee has caused the journals of the Senate to be examined in reference to the practice of re-nomination, and they find that, during the presidential terms, of General Washington, Mr. John Adams and Mr. Jefferson no instance of re-nomination to office once occurred; and yet there are not wanting instances of the rejection of nominations made by those illustrious citizens, the motives for which it would be difficult now to ascertain. To illustrate this, it is only necessary to select the case of Colonel Fishburn, a gallant soldier of the revolution, who was nominated by General Washington as the collector of Savannah, and was rejected by the Senate. And, although the President was obviously mortified by the decision, the nomination having been made in a great measure upon his personal knowledge of the individual, he contented himself, after the rejection, with addressing a letter to the Senate, containing his reasons for the nomination of Colonel Fishburn, and accompanied that message with the name of another individual.

During the administration of Mr. Madison, two instances occur of re-nominations of the same persons to the same offices to which they had originally been nominated. Abraham Quackenbush was nominated as an ensign and rejected—re-nominated and confirmed. And George Brown was nominated a Collector for the first collection district of Maryland; and after a rejection was re-nominated and confirmed. What reasons influenced the President to pursue this course in the two instances referred to, or the Senate to concur in it, the committee have now no means of ascertaining. During the administration of Mr. Monroe, the instances of re-nomination became more frequent; but several of them were nominations to military appointments, and, in a majority of the cases, no direct vote rejecting the nominations had passed the Senate. The cases of re-nomination by Mr. Monroe, after a rejection, were James Gadsden, as Adjutant General, and Nathan Towson as Colonel; Charles Vandeventer, as navy agent, and Duff Green, as Receiver; all of which were rejected on their re-nomination. The two first nominations were purely military; and involved an interesting and difficult question of grade, and, in the opinion of the President, called for the most minute and elaborate investigation. What motives impelled to the re-nomination of the two last, the committee cannot undertake to say. During the four years of Mr. J. Q. Adams's administration, no instance of re-nomination appears to have occurred; unless the nomination of Amos Binney, whose nomination previously made by Mr. Monroe, had been postponed, and that of Peter Sailly, whose nomination by Mr. Monroe, had been laid upon the table at the last day of the Session, and who, at the commencement of the succeeding Executive session, was again presented to the Senate, are to be considered as re-nominations. Since the 3d of March 1829, four instances of re-nominations, after rejection by the Senate, have occurred. In two of these instances, the persons re-nominated were again rejected; in the third the nomination was agreed to; and the fourth is the case now before us.

The committee perceive, with regret, an intimation in the message that the President may not see fit to send to the Senate the names of any other persons to be Directors of the Bank except those whose nominations have been already rejected.—While the Senate will exercise its own rights, according to its views of its duty, it will leave to other officers of the Government to decide for themselves on the manner they will perform their duties. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled, or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made, after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready, at all times, to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations, but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments to office. It cannot deprive itself of its own powers; it cannot surrender its own constitutional character; it cannot, through apprehension of any consequences whatever, forbear from exercising its high duty of giving or of refusing its advice or consent to nominations of the President, in all cases, according to its conscientious sense of its own obligations to the constitution and to the country. If these offices of bank directors remain unfilled, the fault will not be the fault of the Senate. The case is like other cases of rejection.

In other cases, other persons have been nominated in place of those rejected by the Senate, and confirmed; and, if a different course shall be adopted on this occasion, it is a course for which the Senate cannot be responsible.

Their power of withholding their assent from the President's nominations is not altogether vain and nugatory: it was given them by the constitution to be exercised in proper cases, and in their own discretion. When exercised by them, the rights of no other branch of the Government are infringed or impaired: the Senate has only done its own duty, and, having done this honestly and conscientiously, it cannot fear any consequences

The committee recommend that the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of the persons thus re-nominated.

Thursday, May 1, 1834.

The Senate proceeded to consider the message renominating Henry D. Gilpin, and others, as Bank Directors.

On the question, "Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Henry D. Gilpin, Peter Wager, John T. Sullivan, and Hugh McElderry?"

It was determined in the negative, Yeas 11, Nays 30.

On motion by Mr. Clay,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, King, of Ala. Linn, Robinson, Shepley, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, King, of Geo, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster.

Having scarcely had time to read the Message of the President to the Senate, on the subject of his nomination of Directors of the Bank of the United States on the part of the Government, we shall say no more of it at present than that it is a document which will be a fit pendant to the Protest, both in arrogation of rights for the Executive, and in derogation of the rights of the Senate. Neither is it less remarkable than that celebrated document for extraordinary assumptions and extravagant conclusions.

Among those who manifested by their votes their disapprobation of the course of the Executive in this matter, were several of the friends of the Administration, of whom others, who were absent from their seats when the question was taken, are supposed to have purposely absented themselves, to avoid giving votes according to their judgment in the matter, which would have placed them in an attitude of censure or rebuke to the Executive.—*Nat. Int.*

From the National Intelligencer.

The undignified Message, by which the President of the U. States again nominated to the Senate the rejected Bank Directors; in that Message, swoln with passion and teeming with absurdities—it is very distinctly intimated, that, if those nominations should not be confirmed, "the necessary consequence will be, that the Bank *will hereafter be without Government Directors;*" which, of course, was expected to be the case; an alternative not deemed by the Senate very alarming probably, when it was considered to what base uses the last Government Directors were put. But, to the surprise of every one, now that these Directors have been again rejected, we have another *retraxit*, in the following extract from the Official Journal of Saturday last:

"The report of the committee of the Senate does not place the rejection on the conduct of the Directors in making their communications to the President; on the contrary, it leaves it to be inferred that they may have been rejected on other grounds: and under such circumstances, we presume OTHER DIRECTORS WILL BE NOMINATED, as soon as a proper selection can be made. It is much to be feared, however, that there will be difficulty in obtaining the services of any citizen, while it is left in doubt whether the Senate will not reject them, if they imitate the conduct of the late Directors, in reporting, from time to time, such abuses as may come to their knowledge"

The Committee of the House of Representatives, which has been for some days at Philadelphia, seems to be in danger from bad company, if what the Philadelphia Courier says be true, along with the old proverb, that "Evil communication corrupts good manners." The following extract forms part of an article on this subject, which appears in the Courier of Saturday last:

"They (the Committee) are surrounded and influenced by the same miserable set of panders and desperadoes that contributed last year to bring on the present crisis of public affairs. *We know the purposes of the cabal. We know the men and may soon unfrock them.* Their object is not to examine the condition of the Bank—they know too well that no institution was ever in a better condition, or had answered the purposes of its creation more effectually. The kitchen cabinet and their agents, red, brown, and grey, desire, beyond all things, that the Congressional Committee should pick out private accounts—quarrel with the Bank—produce an excitement—spy out matter for the Globe, and all *for the purpose of working up the President to cause a* SCIRE FACIAS *to be issued against the Bank, as well as a new Treasury order, refusing and discrediting the Bank paper now in circulation in the Western States.*"

Mr. Lawrence, Representative in Congress from New York, takes his departure for home to day, to enter upon the duties of Mayor of that great City, to which trust he has been recently elected by the people.

Nat. Int.

The passengers on an excursion of pleasure over the Rail Road from Boston to Newton, were reduced to a sad predicament in consequence of the locomotive refusing to perform its functions, when they were about eight miles from Boston. The engine suddenly stopped, and the party, consisting of from two to three hundred persons, were thus left on the road, unable to get home without walking—the butt of the country wags around, who played upon them all kinds of jokes, congratulating them on the enjoyment they derived from their pleasure excursion.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTEST.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Poindexter, proceeded to the consideration of the Special Order, being the resolutions offered by Mr. Poindexter, as modified by Mr. Clay.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Bibb—

Mr. Calhoun rose, and addressed the Senate for about an hour, in opposition to the power assumed by the President, and to the amendment.

Mr. Bibb then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Forsyth then moved to amend the resolutions, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," in the first resolution, and inserting:

"That the message of the President, protesting against the resolution of the Senate of the 25th of March, be entered on the journal, according to his request.

"*Resolved*, That, having to the States, to whom the Senate is alone responsible, to judge whether the resolution complained of is, or is not, within the constitutional competency of this body, and called for by the present condition of public affairs, an authenticated copy of the original resolution, with a list of the yeas and nays, of the President's Message, and of these resolutions, be prepared by the Secretary, and transmitted by the Vice President to the Governor of each State of the Union, to be by him laid before the Legislature at their next session, as the only authority authorized to judge upon the opinions and conduct of the Senators respectively."

Mr. Poindexter asked for the Yeas and Nays on this amendment, and they were ordered.

Mr. Calhoun then moved to amend the original resolutions, by adding the two following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States has no right to send a protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings.

Resolved, That the Senate do not receive the Protest of the President.

A few words passed between Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. King, and Mr. Calhoun, on the question of order, as Mr. Forsyth's proposition was pending. Mr. Calhoun stated, that the obvious meaning of a rule of the Senate, that before any motion to strike out the words of a resolution should be received, the resolution might be made as perfect as possible. Mr. Forsyth finally withdrew his amendment for the present, to allow the question to be taken on the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on the amendment proposed by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Forsyth then addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, and in vindication of the course of the Executive, as well as in reply to Mr. Calhoun; and was followed by Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster then requested a division of the two resolutions:

After a few words from Mr. Bibb, the question was taken on the first resolution, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS —Messrs Bell, Bibb, Black, Clay, Calhoun, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Naudian, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Shepley, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster.—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright.—17.

Mr. Clayton then requested the gentleman from South Carolina to withdraw his second resolution.

Mr. Calhoun assented, as he perceived that some difference of opinion existed as to the proper course.

The Chair said, that the Yeas and Nays having been ordered, the resolution could not be withdrawn without the unanimous consent of the Senate.

Mr. Forsyth then objected.

Mr. Clay moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The Chair presumed the motion to be out of order, as this was an amendment, and the yeas and nays had been ordered, and a part of the amendment had already been voted on.

Mr. Clay appealed from the decision of the CHAIR, and a brief debate took place thereupon.

Mr. Forsyth then asked for the yeas and nays on the appeal, and they were ordered.

The question was then put, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?" and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS —Messrs. Bell, Benton, Black, Brown, Calhoun, Ewing, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Kent, King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Shepley, Silsbee, Smith, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright—34.

NAYS —Messrs. Clay, Clayton, Naudian, Sprague—4.

The question was then taken on the second resolution of Mr. CALHOUN, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Calhoun, Clayton, Ewing, Leigh, Naudian, Poindexter, Robbins —7.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Black, Brown, Clay, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Kent, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Moore, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Shepley, Silsbee, Smith, Swift, Sprague, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright.—34.

Mr. Forsyth then moved his amendment, and asked for the Yeas and Nays on the question; which were ordered.

He said that, considering this document was entirely defensive in its character, he thought it proper to send it to the Legislatures of the States, and his object was to give the opportunity.

Mr. Calhoun suggested the propriety of moving the resolutions as an addition to those originally offered, and not as a substitute for them.

Mr. Forsyth not agreeing to the suggestion,

Mr. Poindexter said that the President had sent us a dose of poison. The honorable gentleman wished us to take it, and then to call on the family physician to purge us.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Forsyth, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright.—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster.—24.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate then adjourned.

Mr. McDuffie's last speech in the House on the Removal of the Deposites, is distinguished for that originality of thought, and nervousness of expression which are so characteristic of the orator. He exclaimed:

"*All* executive power in one man! *he* the judge of the height and breadth, the extent of that power! Forty thousand office holders not acting as *they* think, but as *he* thinks! Forty thousand wills merged in one will! The executive power not only in one man, but in forty thousand men—not only in the White House, but here, there, every where—in a Collector, in a Minister Plenipotentiary, in a two penny Postmaster—blest with the power of ubiquity and with omnipresence! What an apotheosis, idolators, ye have made of your god! Sir, there is no such government on this side of the ocean, nor on the other; no Government where the Executive power is *all* vested in one man.—The most ruthless despotism leaves its under officers to exercise discretion. Sir, there never *was* such a government. Greek and Roman theology never gave one god so much power. There were Jupiter, and Mars, and Pluto, and Neptune, and Apollo, and Minerva—but Jupiter dwelt in Olympus; Mars was but the god of war. Pluto reigned only below. Neptune had only power over the waters. Apollo cared only for the arts; and Minerva was but the goddess of wisdom. But *our* Jupiter is not satisfied with his Olympus. He leaps over the battlements, and darting with a comet's blaze from his empyrean height, seizes the thunderbolt of war, the trident of Neptune, the consuming fire of Pluto, the torches of Alecto, and the snakes of the Furies, and holding in his arms the panoply of all the gods,

"Shakes his ambrosial locks and gives the nod,
The stamp of fate, the sanction of a god."

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA PHŒNIX.

Mr. Speaker Stevenson's District—Richmond City, Henrico, Hanover, Charles City, and New Kent, have one and all declared *against* the Administration, and there is now not a more decided opposition Congressional District in the State.—What will those now say who daily and hourly fulminate the thunders of POWER on the unfortunate heads of Messrs. Sprague, Ewing and others? These Senators do not obey the party instructions of a party majority in a party Legislature on a party question. Mr. Speaker Stevenson does not, and will not, obey the voice of the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

On the same head the Richmond Compiler thus addresses Mr. Speaker, than whom we know no public man more unenviably placed before the nation—

We will remind you of another part of the same letter written from Washington on the 22d of February last, in which you said you regarded the right of the people to instruct their representatives, as the vital principle of our free institutions, and that your conduct should be regulated accordingly.

We presume, sir, you must now consider yourself instructed by a majority of those who have honored you with their confidence; and that you will not feel at liberty to discharge your duties in any manner but that which they deem best calculated to promote the safety, honor and prosperity of their country.

We shall see how the Speaker gets over his pledges and professions.

From the National Gazette.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have obtained the following authentic memorandum, exhibiting the progress of the Bank, since the removal of the Deposites. At the present moment, it possesses peculiar interest.

	Loans.	*Pub. Deposits.*	*Priv. Depos.*
Oct. 1,	60,094,202 93	9,868,435 58	8,008,862 78
Nov. 1,	57,210,604 38	8,232 311 18	7,985,041 88
Dec. 1,	54,453,104 67	5.162.260 63	6,827,173 10
Jan. 1,	54,911,461 70	230,509 63	6,734,866 06
Feb. 1,	54,842,973 64	3,066,561 72	6,715,312 60
Mar. 1,	56,167,829 86	2.604,333 62	7,343,129 92
April 1,	54,806,817 62	2.932.866 74	7,166,028 21
May 1,	53,756,485 18	3,251,345 64	7,022,820 10

	Circulation.	*Specie.*	*State Banks.*
Oct. 1,	19,128,189 57	10,663,441 51	4,719,972
Nov. 1,	18,518,000 57	10,342.160 46	4,489,217
Dec. 1,	18,650,912 90	9,818,529 25	4,083,258
Jan. 1,	19,208,379 90	10,031,237 72	3,519,385
Feb. 1,	19,260,472 90	10,523,385 69	3.211,385
Mar. 1,	18,523,189 60	10,385,430 15	2,035,985
April 1,	17,521.264 39	10,180,008 76	2,195,489
May 1,	16,604,147 90	11,183,774 54	3,094,787

Debts & Notes of

The following is a general view of the resources and responsibilities of the Bank on the 1st of May, 1834:—

Circulation,	16,604,147	
Deposits,	10,274,165	
Unclaimed Dividends,	80,254	
		26,958,366
To meet which there is—		
Specie,	$11,183,774	
Notes of State Banks,	1,706,104	
Balances do.	1,388,683	
	3,094,787	
Funds in Europe,	1,650,520	
Real Estate,	2,909,076	
Loans, $35,212,231		
Domestic Bills, 18,544,253		
Mortgages, &c. 87,141		
	53,843,625	
Due by the United States,	164,110	
	72,845,892	
		45,887,326
Stockholders,		35,000,000
Surplus,		$10,887,326

The results to be deduced from this statement are equally curious and important:—

1st. The total amount of the reduction of the loans since the 1st of October, the time of the removal of the Deposites, is 6,337,717 75

While the total reduction of the Deposites is

of public deposites, 6,617,089 94
of private deposites, 986,042 68

Making an aggregate of 7,603,132 69

2d. The total reduction of the Notes in circulation is 2,524,041 67

3d. The increase of the Specie is 520,333 03

4th. The specie of the Bank is now $11,183,774 54

The notes and debts of other Banks 3,094,787 00

14,278,561 54

While the Notes in circulation amount to 16,604,147 90

There are other and more important considerations presented by this statement—

1st. The Bank of the United States has now outstanding debts from individuals, amounting to $53,756,485 18

And from Banks, amounting to 3,094,787 00

Making a total of $56,851,272 18

The charter has yet twenty-two months to run—so that in order to close its concerns, at the end of that term, the reduction must be at the rate of two millions and a half every month.

2d. Nothing shows more clearly the strength of the Bank than its present condition.

For years past the efforts of what is miscalled the Government have been unceasingly directed to destroy the credit of the Bank; and at last, about seven months ago, they succeeded, by violating the Constitution of the country as well as the charter of the Bank, in removing the deposites—a measure which they hoped would finally prostrate the institution. "The Party" raised a shout of triumph at this prospect. Yet see the result. The Bank has risen above their efforts, and now, pursuing its own course with its calm and fearless strength, bears on to contemn the howlings of the disappointed Cabal and their partisans.

MR. CLAY AND THE TARIFF.—THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

We are sure that readers of all politics will be pleased with the information contained in the following:

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1834.

In the debate on Tuesday, Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, made some very pertinent remarks, in reply to an observation of Mr. Clay, in relation to the part which the President had taken, in putting a stop to the advance of the American system. Mr. Mangum protested against the President being considered as having had an active agency in that business. And he expressed a hope that nothing which fell from Mr. Clay was to be considered as an intended implication, that there was to be any attempt to revive that system, or to evade or get clear of the compromise.

Mr. Clay disclaimed all such intention. He said that neither he himself, nor as far as he knew, any of his friends, had any intention of violating it; and that if no attempt should be made to do so by the opposing interest, there would be none on their part.—He considered, he said, the honor of the two parties as concerned in adhering to the compromise.

Extract of a letter from Washington—Friday Night.

The able report on the project to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, gave rise to a lengthened debate whether 50000 extra copies should or should not be printed. The report was intended as a set off to the message of the President, and the printing was sought in order that the argument on both sides might go to the public. It was, as such, opposed by Mr. Forsyth in his usual skirmishing way, but was finally voted, 32 to 9. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Chilton—having the floor on the resolution of Mr. Jarvis for inquiring into the condition of the District Banks—made good his statement, that he had an important fact to communicate respecting the *pet* here, the Bank of the Metropolis, and this fact is of such a nature, that the good Jackson folks in this city have been struck with amazement, and if they have been so *here*, where the sin of the day is idolatry of the most pernicious kind, and to the extreme, what will it not be when the fact goes abroad—the *Bank of the Metropolis has violated its charter, by the issue of one dollar bills! with the connivance and sanction of* THE GOVERNMENT?

This is no statement unsustained by proof, for Mr. C. exhibited the proof, read the note in his place in the House, and on its face it purported to have the usual vignette—Bank of the Metropolis, selected depository of the Government—and was endorsed Washington, 6th November, 1833, pay one dollar to S. Potter, agent of the Treasury Department, and afterwards payable to F. P. Blair, editor of the Globe, the official paper; through whose hands it came with others, and was so endorsed, &c &c.!!! Mr. C. then placed in *juxta position*, the clause by which the charter of the Bank was declared to be violated, if it should issue any note or bill of a less denomination than *five* dollars. "The bane and antidote were both before them." After this palpable—and, under the circumstances, to the Government proper and improper, perfectly well known—violation on the part of this favorite Bank, shall we have the measure of justice meted out, which was so often threatened, and on mere suspicion too, against the Bank of the United States? Shall we see justice, or the grossest, most shameful and unblushing partiality exhibited to cover such flagrant conduct? Shall we have, in a word, a *scire facias?* The stock of the Bank purchased up by itself from its own members, out of the Government Deposites, is now as naturally accounted for as is the opposition to the inquiry into its condition! Fortunate would the other holders now deem themselves, if they could find purchasers for their stock, at a less or at any price.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Williams of N. C. in the House of Representatives on Thursday, Mr. Polk stated that there were 30,000 applications for pensions now before the Pension Office, and not yet decided upon.

David Crockett.—About two o'clock yesterday, the celebrated "Davy Crockett" entered the Exchange, accompanied by a considerable number of persons. On his name being announced, almost every person in the Exchange rushed towards him in order to get a view of the far famed hunter of the West. He is apparently about fifty years of age, middle sized, stoutly built, dark hair, rather sharp features, with an extremely pleasing cast of countenance, in which humor and eccentricity are strongly pourtrayed. He addressed a few sentences to those around him, which excited a great deal of laughter, not so much by the matter of his observations, as the peculiarly droll manner in which he delivered them.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Proprietors of the Charleston Evening Post offer the Establishment for sale.—To a gentleman possessing a small capital, the paper could be made very profitable. It has a circulation rising 800 papers, with a reasonable share of advertising patronage.—Persons wishing to purchase will be correctly informed as to the concerns of the office, by applying personally or by letter, directed to either of the proprietors.

Charleston Evening Post.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORD.

The editors of the Fayetteville [illegible] in their paper of last week, in a few ductory remarks with which they pre extract of a letter said to have been ed from a gentleman of Orange coun ferring to a meeting proposed to be this place during the week of last Court, to take the sense of the people removal of the public deposites, sig ly asked, "how does it happen that tice was taken of this failure, in the printed in Orange county and fish for the Bank?"

Now, because of our locality, we are ed to infer that this question is pertain dressed to us, notwithstanding the intro the words "and elsewhere." We are "Bank pap" occupies so large a space of the editors of the Journal that they easily imposed upon, and that prejudice blinded their mind that they cannot truth when placed before them; nevertheless will proceed to answer their question.

The meeting referred to was first adver Tuesday; on which day also a meeting ject of internal improvement was to be give place to these meetings, the court early in the afternoon; the internal meeting was thereupon convened, and clement, and but few people were the time until near night. The last but this time a large portion of these had left return home. So few remained that it was ed advisable to postpone the meeting site question until Thursday, when it was ed a larger concourse of people would On Thursday, however, the Court and consequently no meeting was held. not aware that the fears of either party to prevent a meeting; but thought, and eventually prove so to be, that it was pos ly for the arrival of "a more convenient If the editors of the Journal have any truth, they have it here; if they have ences, they may write another tirade ther Mammoth," "prodigal son," "Bob principles"—they are thorough going It is true, a large majority of these are ly attached to General Jackson, as "collar men." They will judge of the Andrew Jackson, as of other men in tions; and if they believe his acts to with their cherished republican prin efforts directed to the promotion of the happiness of his country, they will support him; but if they find that personal and party views have tempted him to violate constitution and the laws, they will not to condemn. They estimate their liberty highly to make a sacrifice of their for cation of so great a favorite even as New Orleans.

A bright subject.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, commenting on the abuses of the Post Department, related the story of a man in Bloomfield in that State, who was elected a Postmaster, and when his Commission came to hand, *could not read it!*

FOREIGN.

New York, May 3, 1834.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—*The ship Victoria*, from Liverpool, brings us London papers to the 3d ult. inclusive, and Liverpool papers of the 4th. The accounts are particularly interesting, and therefore we are much pressed for room, we must make many extracts.

The statement in the Daily [illegible] of this morning, that the indemnity to American claims had passed, seems rather an anticipation.

FRANCE.—The Ministers have succeeded in carrying their law on the subject of associations, nearly in the state in which it was first proposed it,—all the amendments all calculated *either* to modify the repressive character *or even to limit* the power, having been *rejected by large majorities*.

On the *division*, the *number* for the bill, 246,—against it 154—majority 92. Several of the societies in the provinces have already protested against the law, and announced their determination to disobey it. Some of the most distinguished members of the *Societe des droits de l'homme* have deemed it expedient to quit France. The veteran patriot, Lafayette, has also declared the following written protest against the measure:

"The new and progressive attack on our constitution has been so completely manifested on both sides in the debates that my forced absence from the Chamber is a subject of regret for myself. If I could, nevertheless, have certified to the truth of '89 and 1830 that, even under the auspices of such an interdiction, subject to the cruelties of the police of Sartines and Lenoir, to the excited astonishment and indignation of the Saloons of Versailles. I now confine myself to adding my personal protest to the numerous ones of my honorable colleagues against the violation of consequence of a system, the origin and cause of which I pointed out long ago.

"Paris, 26th March, 1834. "LAFAYETTE.
(Signed)

The *Tribune* has the following: *Union de Juillet* held a grand meeting yesterday, under the presidency of General Lafayette, when they entered a protest against the Associations' Bill, and pledged themselves not to submit to it. We [illegible] making public things which concern society alone, we say that more than a deputy was present at the meeting, that M. Laffitte was not the least energetic in recommending resistance."

LIVERPOOL, 31st March, 1834.—The Cotton last week amounted to 19,600 bales, descriptions, viz:

369	Sea Island at	14a21d
30	Stained,	10a12
7316	Upland,	8a9—14a20
5243	Orleans,	8a9¼
2029	Alabamas,	7¾a9
1884	Brazils,	9a11¾
290	Egyptian,	13a14
83	W. India,	7¾a12¾
854	Surat,	5¾a7¾

Of the above 2600 were American on speculation, and 100 with 300 Surats for export. In any fluctuation took place during the week. The demand was regular, and fairly met by the but it cannot be said that any advantage was obtained by purchasers, the previous currency demanded and obtained. The import of the week was 19,760 bales. The sales on Saturday 2,500 bales, and the market steady.

April 3.—The sales since Friday have exceeded 9000 bags; in prices there is a [illegible] 1-8 per lb. The arrivals are 10 vessels [illegible] United States, 5 from Brazil, and 2 from

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1834.

Fayetteville Rail Road.—As our paper is going to press, the ground is first about to be broken towards this enterprize, on which so many hopes are founded of future prosperity and elevation of character. Particulars of the ceremony will be given in our next.

At present the object of those who have engaged in this work, is merely to make a beginning; to construct a road from the river to the foot of Haymount, a distance of about two miles. When that shall have been completed, it is hoped that it will lead our friends in the West, who will then have an opportunity of witnessing its practical utility, to interest themselves in extending its benefits to their own doors. Without their assistance, the people of Fayetteville cannot hope to carry the work far beyond their own limits. With it, every thing may be accomplished,—every thing needed to promote their own as well as our prosperity.

It is expected that the work now contemplated will be completed during the ensuing summer. A large lot on the river, which has the advantage of one of the best landings, and fronts Person and Hay streets, has been purchased by the Directors of the Company, upon which the Corner Stone is this day to be laid. The lot adjoins the Clarendon Bridge, and is so situated that the road will run in nearly a direct line, without in any instance touching private property. The materials have all been contracted for, and the energetic character of the President and Directors is the best guaranty that the work will be prosecuted without loss of time.

Virginia.—Only three counties remain to be heard from; and according to the best information we can get from the papers of that State, the parties in the House of Delegates will stand about as follows: Anti-Jackson 84, Jackson 50. The Senate will be about equally divided. The Enquirer is silent on the subject of the result. But it appears probable from communications in that paper, that the party have given up Mr. Rives, and will unite upon Mr. P. P. Barbour, who is a strong State Rights' man, to oppose Mr. Leigh.

The Presidents's extraordinary message, re-nominating the Government Directors of the Bank, which some even of the Jackson party could not swallow, will be found in another part of this paper. All we have to say of it is, that it is worthy of the source from which it emanated, and met with a worthy reception from the body to which it was sent.

The Superior Court for this County is still in session.

On Saturday last, in the presence of a very large crowd of persons, Benjamin F. Seaborn was sentenced by Judge Seawell to undergo the awful punishment of the crimes of Burglary and Arson, of which he had been convicted. The Judge delivered a most solemn and affecting address to the prisoner on the occasion, urging him not to indulge vain hopes of Executive clemency, which could not be realized; but to devote the few remaining days of his life to prepare himself for appearing before his God. He concluded by sentencing him to be hanged at the usual place of execution in this town, on Friday, the 30th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 3. P. M.

The prisoner appeared to be considerably affected during the Judge's address to him: and at its conclusion asked permission to read a paper which he had prepared. Leave being granted, the paper was read by John Winslow, Esq., one of his counsel, and proved to be an emphatic declaration of his innocence of the crime for which he was so soon to suffer. We understand that a petition will be forwarded to the Governor, praying for a pardon or commutation of his punishment.

We were present in Court and took a note of the remarks of the Judge previously to pronouncing the sentence of the law: we give the following, which we believe to be very nearly in the words used:

"The authority of the Country has declared, that on account of the crime of which you stand convicted, you *shall die;* and, that for the sake of example, the *manner* of your suffering shall be *ignominious*—at the hands of the public executioner—suspended between the Heavens and the earth, in token of your unworthiness to inhabit either. And, permit me, my unhappy fellow-man, to admonish you, to indulge *no hope* of Executive clemency—such hope, will prove delusive, and the bitterness of your latter end enhanced by your want of preparation to meet your fate. And, let me intreat you, for the sake of your immortal soul, to endeavou to "set thine house in order," and to impress upon your mind as a solemn truth, that your days in this life, are at this moment to be numbered. I repeat, that these remarks are not addressed to you in the spirit of rebuke, nor with the view of afflicting your feelings, but with the hope of inducing you to make preparation for that awful change you will shortly experience, when you shall appear before *the Eternal Judge of the world;* and may God, in his mercy grant, and so dispose your heart, that the few remaining hours which the claims of society only permit me to allow you, may be usefully employed; and the termination of your career in this world, operate as a wholesome lesson upon those you leave behind, and be instrumental in preparing you for the world to come." •

We learn that 305 shares of the Stock of the new Bank of the State have been subscribed for on the books opened at this place—most of which has been taken by citizens of this town. We rejoice the more at this, because this amount, with that subscribed for in our neighborhood, will remove the only objection we thought likely to stand in the way of our having a branch of that institution in this place. Experience has shown, that it is one of the most favorable localities in the State for a bank, and we have little doubt, but that this advantage will be laid hold of by those interested in the concern.

Salisbury Watchman.

CONGRESS.—The General Appropriation Bill has at last been got through with in Committee of the Whole, and will no doubt speedily pass the House and be sent to the Senate.

The subject of the rejection by the French Chambers of the bill to provide for carrying into effect the Treaty of Indemnity with the United States, has already been under debate in the House of Representatives. The debate arose on the bill to extend the time allotted to the Commissioners for adjudicating the claims. Messrs. McKay and Barringer contended earnestly that it was useless now to prosecute the examination into the claims, not only because the French Government had refused to execute the Treaty, but because many of the vouchers were in possession of that Government, and could not now be obtained. It was replied by Messrs. Archer, Adams, Burges and Wayne, that there was the greater necessity to establish fully the justice of the claims, for the purpose of demanding, if need be, the fulfilment of the Treaty. The bill was passed.

The Senate has solemnly decided, by a vote of 27 to 16, that the President's Protest is such a paper as it did not comport with the rights and dignity of that body to receive. In another part of this paper the proceedings of Tuesday last will be found. Since that part of our form was arranged, we have received the proceedings of the following day, which we annex:

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Special Order, being the resolutions of Mr. Poindexter, as modified by Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Webster then addressed the Senate in a speech of about two hours and three-quarters.

Mr. Benton then spoke in reply to the arguments which had been brought forward against the Protest.

Mr. Poindexter said he had desired to deliver his sentiments on the subject, but that his desire to proceed to the legislative business was such that he should forbear. He was willing to rest his vote on the arguments which had been already offered, and in none with more confidence than in the argument the Senate had to-day heard from the gentleman from Massachusetts, for which he accorded that gentleman his sincere thanks. He should therefore shew his desire to expedite the legislative business of the Senate, by refraining from any observations.

The Yeas and Nays were then ordered on the resolutions.

Mr. Forsyth asked for a division of the question, and expressed a desire to make some remarks.

Mr. Brown moved that the Senate now adjourn.

Mr. Clay asked for the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered.

The question was then taken, on the motion to adjourn, and decided in the negative—Yeas 12, Nays 27.

Mr. Forsyth then spoke at length, in reply to Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster briefly replied.

The question was then taken on the resolutions separately, when they were decided in the affirmative, as follows, the vote being the same on each of the four resolutions:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Moore, Nandain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster.—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright.—16.

So the resolutions were agreed to, in the following form:

Resolved, That the protest communicated to the Senate on the 17th instant, by the President of the United States, asserts powers as belonging to the President, which are inconsistent with the just authority of the two Houses of Congress, and inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That while the Senate is, and ever will be, ready to receive from the President all such messages and communications as the Constitution and laws and the usual course of business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognize any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of the Senate, declaring such votes and proceeding to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the Senate to enter such Protest on its Journals

Resolved, That the aforesaid Protest is a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and that it be not entered on the Journal.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States has no right to send a Protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee appointed under Mr. Clayton's resolution, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the officers of the government:—Messrs. Clayton of Georgia, Vance of Ohio, Beardsley of New York, White of Louisiana, McKay of North Carolina, Baylies of Massachusetts, and Gholson of Virginia.

Mr. Clay.—A letter from Washington, states that Mr. Clay, in the course of his late speech against the Protest, *intimated that he would never be a Candidate for any office.*

Bitter Fruits.—The Maryland Savings Institution, in which the poor and labouring classes of Baltimore have been in the habit of depositing their surplus earnings, has failed.

The Grand Jury of Cabarrus county, at the April Session, after discharging the duties which devolved upon them, took into consideration the present state of public affairs, and declared as their opinion, that the present condition of our country, and its pecuniary embarrassments, have been produced by the removal of the public funds from the Bank of the United States; and that the President, in making such removal, has acted in derogation of the constitution and law.

Newbern, May, 9.

A warning.—On Monday last, a negro servant, belonging to Mr. Spaight, fell a victim to his own imprudence, or perhaps more properly, to his ignorance. He had been afflicted with rheumatism, and was advised to drink a decoction of the *Bignonia crucigera*, or crossvine, as a cure; but on going into the woods he unfortunately selected the *Rhus radicans*, instead of the crossvine, which it resembles, drank of the poisonous decoction, and in half an hour afterwards he was a corpse.—*Spectator.*

Foreign Intelligence.—The London Courier having been imposed upon by fabricated news from Portugal, calculated to affect the prices of stock, offers a reward of 200*l.*, near $900, for the detection, of the persons thus imposing upon them.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The Insurrection at at End.—By the brig Paragon, we have received Vera Cruz papers to April 7th. They bring the important intelligence of arrangements being concluded between Gen. Baragan on the part of the government; and Gen. Bravo on the part of the insurgents in the South, by virtue of which, hostilities are terminated and peace restored to the republic.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, April 7.

Cotton.—In the early part of last week there was a good demand, both from the trade and exporters, and previous prices were obtained, but for the last few days it has been limited. Middling to fair Americans have given way 1d from the prices last quoted. The sales amount to 15,730 bales, and 20,088 imported.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday and to day are about 4000 bags, at former prices.

The French Treaty.—Some of our editorial friends seem to consider the refusal of the French Chamber of Deputies, to appropriate the money necessary to carry into effect the Treaty of Indemnity between it and the U. States, as a *rejection of the Treaty.* Not at all. The Treaty has been already ratified by both parties, with all the requisite solemnities. The legislation of the U. States, in reference to duties on certain French products, has conformed to the provisions of the Treaty. The obligation of reciprocal legislation on the part of the French Government is perfect. The *refusal* to carry the Treaty into effect, if persisted in will be an injury to the U. States demanding reparation. But the delay to do so may be susceptible of friendly explanation. Such explanation must be received at least, as shall be offered; and it must be waited for. It would hardly become a Government like this, based on the representative principle, and obeying therefore the popular will, to regard as a cause of prompt quarrel the recent refusal of the popular branch of the French Legislature to act at once on this subject. Questions of the same nature have heretofore arisen in our own Chamber of Representatives, and we should respect in the French Government the principles which have been stoutly maintained in our own. *Time*, at least, should be allowed to the French Government to reconsider the subject; especially as the case is one in which pertinacity on the part of the Chamber would only subject the French Nation to the condemnation of all civilized nations for the disregard of the laws which regulate the intercourse of nations with one another; a verdict which every nation, but especially every *just* nation, would avoid as it would shun the reproach of perfidy and dishonor.

National Intelligencer.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

In the House of Representatives on the 8th Mr. Seaborn Jones obtained leave to present a report from the Committee on the case of the contested election between Mr. Letcher and Mr Moore; which he moved to have read, laid on the table, and printed, with the accompanying documents.

The report was of a voluminous character detailing at length the proceedings taken by the Committee to investigate the votes taken, and concluded by stating, that it appeared to them, that the number of legal votes stood—

For Mr. Moore - - -	3099
For Mr. Letcher - -	3055
Leaving a majority to Mr. Moore of	44

Whereupon, they report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Thomas P. Moore be declared entitled to his seat as Representative for the 5th Congressional District of Kentucky.

Resolved, That R. P. Letcher, in consideration of the expenses to which he has been subjected, is entitled to receive remuneration, at the rate of eight dollars per diem, and a similar sum, as viaticum, for every twenty miles.

Mr. Jones moved, that the consideration of the report be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Banks understood there was to be a counter report presented; he, therefore, desired to have the evidence taken before the committee printed, and submitted a motion to this effect.

This motion was finally agreed to.

The vote in the Senate upon the Resolutions concerning the *Protest* of the President reached our office at so late an hour on Wednesday, that we had no opportunity of calling the reader's attention to it. The vote, however, is one which speaks for itself; and we notice it now only to avoid the appearance of affectation in not referring to it at all. Considering the provocation, the proceeding of the Senate must be allowed to have been moderate and forbearing. Vindicating its own rights, it has refrained from any thing like reprisal or retort upon the President. It may be hoped, that no further collision will arise between these two co-ordinate branches of the Government, but that each will, without interference from the other, freely exercise its own rights, and conscientiously discharge its proper duties.—*Nat. Intell. 9th inst.*

We have frequently heard it said that Chief Justice Marshall has declared that he would *resign his office*, if he thought Mr. Gaston of North Carolina, could be appointed in his place. We hope the old gentleman will not try the experiment during the present Reign at least: For were the misfortune of such a vacancy to befal this nation, (and such would we deem it, even though Judge Gaston should succeed him) we should expect to hear that 'Perish Commerce Beardsly,' of New York, or 'Infringe Prerogative Peyton,' of Tennessee, or some of this *desultory* tribe had been placed at the head of the Judiciary. As much as the Nullifiers dislike the "Old Chief," we hardly think that even they would be willing for that vacancy to occur at this time.

Carolina Watchman.

IMPORTANT—*French Treaty of Indemnity rejected.*—The ship *St. Lawrence*, from Liverpool, brings a London paper of 4th ult., one day later than by the Victoria, by which we learn that the proposition to carry into effect the treaty of indemnity between France and the United States, has been REJECTED in the Chamber by a vote of 176 to 168. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. *Sebastiani*, and the *Duke de Broglie*, a member of the Council, resigned immediately.—*N. Y. American.*

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following Senators' terms of service expire on the 3d of March next:

Sprague of Maine,	Calhoun of S. C.
Bell of N. H.	King of Geo.
Silsbee of Mass.	Bibb of Ky.
Knight of R. I.	White of Tenn.
Frelinghuysen of N. J.	Waggaman of Lou.
Clayton of Del.	Poindexter of Miss.
Leigh of Va.	Robinson of Ill.
Brown of N. C.	King of Ala.

New Bank.—We are authorized to say, that the Books for receiving subscriptions for Stock in "*the Bank of the State of North Carolina*," will be kept open, in this City, to the 22d inst. inclusive; and that subscriptions can be made by persons at a distance, by letter, addressed to the Commissioners here.—*Ral. Reg.*

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The City of Pasto Destroyed.—One of those terrible convulsions of nature, which make man feel his insignificance in comparison with his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of New Grenada, near the Western Frontier, and also near the equator, on the 20th and 22d of January, with most lamentable and fatal results. The City of Pasto, containing 12,000 or 15,000 inhabitants, was almost totally destroyed, and upwards of 50 lives were lost. The city of Amalguer shared the same fate. As this town is only 36 miles from Popayan, in the same latitude, it is to be feared that the latter, with a population of 25,000 or 30,000, has suffered severely. The whole country for several leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of desolation and mourning. Pasto is in lat. 1. 13. N. lon. 76. 11. Almaguer in lat. 2. N. lon. 36. 32. The adjacent country is very bold and broken. In the immediate vicinity of Pasto, and almost overhanging it, is a mountain on which is a volcano. The main range of the Andes is a little to the westward. If the impressions of the writer of two of the annexed communications are correct, we may expect to hear distressing accounts from the Republic of Equador, the capital of which is Quito.—*Jour. of Com.*

From the Political Arena.

We need no longer indulge in speculation or prophecy. The fact is established beyond cavilling, that *Virginia has renounced Jacksonism.* The returns are so nearly completed, as to authorize us to assert, that the majority in the House of Delegates, opposed to the Administration, will exceed twenty-five. Never were elections conducted more exclusively with reference to Federal politics, than those which have just taken place. Personal and local considerations may occasionally, as they always will, have had some influence; but we may never hope to see a canvass in which they will be less regarded. Party was arrayed against party, and all family and personal ties, in many instances, severed. Brother was found against brother—father against son—and the struggle maintained with a zeal and spirit indicating how deeply interesting and important the issue was deemed. The result, therefore, is not accidental; the people fully understood the real issue, and their verdict is worthy of the fame of the Old Dominion. Never was battle harder fought—never was victory more complete.

DIED,

In Newburyport, Massachusetts, on the 25th ult., Mr. AMOS KIMBALL, aged 72 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 9, Steamer John Walker, with Lady of the Lake in tow, with Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Hides and Hay, for Simpson Boon, John M. Dobbin, E. L. & W. Winslow, G. McNeill, Wilkings & Co., Jos. Baker, C. T. Heigh, Jones Fuller, and T. Sandford & Co., of this place; and W. Lindley, and G. A. Mebane, of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 6, Steamer John Walker with Cotton, Flour, Feathers, &c., for J. M. Dobbin, Lewis Brown, Jones Fuller, and Yarbrough & Ray.

Also, May 7, John Walker's tow boat Washington, with Tobacco and Whiskey, for Joseph Baker and James Martin.

Also, on the 9th, John Walker's tow boat Eliza Neal.

Also, May 10th, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, Wool and Feathers, for Geo. McNeill, Thos. Cochran, Henry Horn, Jones Fuller, and Willkings & Co.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to May 7.

Brigs, Fisher from Grenada, Clinton from Jamaica. Schooners, Polly from New York, Frances Ellen from do., Boyne from Basseterre.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 9½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 11 a 12½. Corn 85 a 90. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 18. Cotton Bagging 16 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

☞ Rev. Mr. WADE, Missionary from Burmah, accompanied by two native Christians, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, this evening, at early candle light.

Tuesday, May 13th, 1834.

☞ The meeting of the Temperance Society that was to have taken place this evening in the Presbyterian Church, is postponed until further notice.

May 13th, 1834.

The Missing Senators.—The Executive Journal, in reference to the nomination of Government Directors, is given at length to-day, from the National Intelligencer. There were seven absentees on the final vote of rejection, viz:—Messrs. Knight, of Rhode Island, *Talmadge* of New York, *McKean*, of *Pennsylvania! Wilkins*, of *Pennsylvania!! Morris*, of Ohio, *Kane*, of Illinois, and *Benton*, of Missouri! Of these seven, six are Administration Senators, among whom were both the Senators from Pennsylvania! What inference will the Government spies and those who abet them, draw from this unaccountable absence? And Mr. Benton, too! The old Chief will surely, in respect of him, call out in latin, after his fashion—pronouncing the last word as a monosyllable—*et tu Brute!*—*New York American.*

The Albany Election.—The Regency is beaten in Albany by over 550 votes. They were not able to get even a Constable for their own use. The Members of the Legislature will be able to carry to their constituents a striking evidence of the estimation in which their services are held, by those who have witnessed their conduct through a long session.—*American.*

The Richmond Enquirer has come out decidedly against the manner of the President's renomination of the Government Directors. The Enquirer having been obliged several times within a short period to disapprove of the President's course, we begin to hope that it will not be long before its Editor will be driven from the ranks.—The time has been when the party would not brook such language as the following even from so able a coadjutor as the Enquirer. But friends are not so plentiful now as they have been, and the Enquirer may speak out without fear of being discarded by the Globe at head quarters.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

We hold the perfect right of the Senate to reject, at their pleasure, any nomination which may be made by the President, without assigning reasons for their conduct. We also admit the right of the President to renominate the same individuals, upon assigning new reasons; but without criticising the course of the Senate. In this respect, the Senate owes no responsibility to any quarter, but to their own consciences and to their constituents.—The Senate may have erred, and it is highly probable that they have erred, in the motives which have actuated them to reject the nomination of the Government Directors. But the President has committed an error in discussing the motives which might have actuated them—and upon putting on an hypothesis, his own duty of nominating to the Senate, officers whose appointment is called for by the laws of the land. We are pleased to learn from the Globe, that the President is about to nominate *other* Directors to the Senate. The President puts it upon the ground, that the Senate have not avowed their rejection of the former Directors, *because* they had communicated the transactions of the Bank to him—therefore, as they have not maintained this principle, he will nominate others. We have not had time to look at the proceedings of the Congress which framed the Bank charter, for the purpose of seeing whether this function of reporting to the Executive by the Government Directors was contemplated at the time.

A Good Story.—"One seldom hears a good story now-a-days: the following is not bad. A year or two ago there came to the Lion, at ———, a pleasant-looking, bustling, great-coated, commercial-traveller sort of a body. 'Well, landlord, what have you got, rump steak, eh? oyster sauce, eh? bottle of sherry, good, eh? send 'em up.' Dinner was served, the wine despatched, and a glass of brandy and water comfortably settled the dinner.

'Waiter,' said the traveller, coolly and dispassionately wiping his mouth with a napkin, 'Waiter I am awkwardly situated."

'Sir?' said the waiter, 'expecting a love-letter.'

'I cannot pay you.'

'Sorry for that sir; I must call master.'—(Enter landlord.)

'My good sir, you see this is *rather* awkward—good dinner! capital! famous wine! glorious grog!—but no cash.'

The Landlord looked black.

'Pay next time—often come this road—done nothing to-day—good house yours—a great deal in the bill way.'

The landlord looked blue.

'No difference to you, *of course?*—pleasant house here—plenty of business—happy to take your order—long credit—good bill.'

'There is my bill, sir—prompt payment—I pay as I go.'

'Ah, but I must go without paying, Let us see—bill 17s. 6d. let us have a pint of sherry together—make it up a pound—that will square it.'

'Sir, I say you are a swindler, sir!—I will have my money.'

'Sir, I tell you I will call and pay you in three weeks from this time exactly, for I shall have to pass this road again.'

'None of that, sir—it won't do with me—pay me my money, or I'll kick you out.'

The stranger remonstrated—the landlord kicked him out.'

'You will repent of this,' said the stranger.

The landlord did repent it. Three weeks after that day, punctual to his word the stranger re-entered the Lion Inn—the landlord looked very foolish—the stranger smiled, and held out his hand—'I've come to pay you my score, as I promised.'

The landlord made a thousand apologies for his rudeness—'So many swindlers about, there's no knowing whom to trust. Hoped the gentleman would pardon him. 'Never mind, landlord; but come, let's have some dinner together—let us be friends. What have you got, eh'—a couple of boiled fowls, eh'—nice litte ham of your own curing! good!—greens from your own garden? famous!—bottle of sherry and two bottles of port—waiter, that is excellent.'

Dinner pased over—the landlord hobbed and nobbed with the stranger—they passed a pleasant afternoon. The landlord retired to attend to his avocations—the stranger finished his 'comforter' of brandy and water, and addressed the waiter—

'Waiter, what is to pay"

'Two pounds ten shillings and threepence, sir, including the former account.'

'And half a crown for yourself"

'Makes two pounds twelve shillings and ninepence, sir,' replied the waiter, rubbing his hands.

'Say two pounds thirteen shillings!' said the stranger, with a benevolent smile, 'and call in your master.'

(Enter landlord, smilling and hospitable,)—'Sorry you are going so soon, sir.'

'The stranger merely said, with a fierce look, 'I owed you seventeen and sixpence, three weeks ago, and you kicked me out of your house for it.'

The landlord began to apologize.

'No words, sir; I owed you seventeen and sixpence, and you kicked me out of your house for it. I told you you would be sorry for it. I now owe you two pounds thirteen shillings, (and quietly turning aside his coat-tail,) *you must pay yourself by a check on the same bank;* for I have *no money now.*—*Bell's Weekly Mess.*

[illegible]ence of Mr. Wm. Shands, Jr. a cotton gin, [illegible] and kitchen were blown down. There [illegible] negro men in the kitchen, both of whom [illegible]dly hurt; one of them was carried with the [illegible] of the house at least fifty yards. So tre[illegible] was the storm, that from Walnut Hill, [illegible] Wilcox's country residence of Mrs. Ann [illegible] you have a vista scarcely interrupted by [illegible] tree, a distance of four or five miles. [illegible]rests, too, through which the tornado [illegible] were wooded with as majestic a growth as [illegible] found probably in Virginia."

[illegible]ston, the residence of Mrs. Ann H. [illegible] there is not a house except the dwelling [illegible] wall out house left standing. One ne[illegible] was [illegible] and ten or twelve wounded. A [illegible]leman who has seen the effects of the storm [illegible] plantation says, that it presents the ap[illegible] of having been visited by a heavy freshet. [illegible] saw no further particulars of its progress [illegible] East, but we learn that it crossed the James [illegible] between Tarbay and Coggins' Point.

Intelligencer.

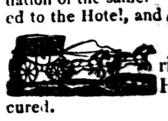
[illegible]*morial to Congress.*—A Memorial, on [illegible]ject of the evils which are afflicting [illegible]ountry from the mistaken views of the [illegible]rative, has, within a few days, been for[illegible]ed to Washington from this City, sign[illegible] nearly all the business men of the [illegible]. The Memorial has nothing of party [illegible], nor did it originate from factious [illegible]tion to the Administration. It speaks [illegible]anguage of men of all parties—of those [illegible]ave uniformly supported the present [illegible]nistration, as well as those who have [illegible]mly opposed it.—*Raleigh Register.*

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
3,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Maj. Downing and Col Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

For Liverpool,

TO SAIL BY THE 20TH OF MAY,

THE fine new Ship Eliza & Susan, is now receiving freight for Liverpool. For terms, apply to

J K McILHENNY, *Wilmington,*
or O. P. STARK, *Fayetteville.*

April 21, 1834.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds Porto Rico, N. O and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchongs and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap.
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Cerroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather.
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are

Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st qualty seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.

The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash.*

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. L. H.

March 24. 77 tf.

NEW BOOKS.

DWIGHT'S Theology; Jay's Family Discourses; Chalmers' Works; Handel and Hayden Music; Course of Time; Paradise Lost; Moore's Melodies; Carpenter's Guide, Emigrant's Guide; Rollin; Iliad; Don Quixote; Hudibras; Mason's Farrier; Grammar of Elocution; Exercises in Composition, Greek Testaments; Mathematical Instruments, &c. Just received by

April 8. E. J. HALE.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,

Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned, not to trade for a number of promissory Notes given by me to Mr. Eli Johnson, of Chatham County, as the notes were fraudulently obtained by said Johnson. I am determined not to pay them, or any part of the said notes. The notes were dated sometime in the year 1833.

WILLIAM RIDDLE.

Moore County, April 9th, 1834 81 6w.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf,

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleached do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P S—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71 tf.

Molasses and Sugar.

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

50 HHDS. prime retailing MOLASSES,
15 do Porto Rico Sugars.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 22, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O JEFFREYS.

November 11. 1833 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles,* at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,

For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP

Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. §58-*tf.*§

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, removed to the Store recently occupied by and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 10, 1834. JAMES GIBSON.

66tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,

Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31. 86tf.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed Oil.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of

British, French and GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which he New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LAY.

March 18. 79tf

MILL IRONS.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and has constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price (Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. Lands in Cumberland are well known, being formerly held and owned by Captain Lot, on east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons inclined to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, that they are mostly and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres of which is arable land, and under a tolerable state of cultivation, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE

And all other necessary out houses in part of them; several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL on the premises, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within a half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton, one mile from Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the improvements thereon, consisting of the Store House, Warehouse and other Warehouses, also the Wharf above the Ferry landing and one of the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also a lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres, which I also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Farm in Robeson, a new and commodious building now on the mount and about a mile from the Town, with all the improvements upon the lot consisting of a good Kitchen, *Stable,* Carriage House &c. new. This *lot contains between four and five* acres, and has upon it pure and delightful water, and may well be compared with any lot in any part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton, being good piny land and containing 500 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as any in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given. An early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three

NEGRO WOMEN

WILLIAM L. McL.

March 22, 1834. 77tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the ready cash, respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Winslow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10. 79tf

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan Adams, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T KING, *Exec'r.*

March 10, 1834.

Notice is hereby Given

TO all whom it may concern, that I have been appointed Oliver Lewis my Attorney, with full power and authority to collect the debts due the late Firm of *Lewis & Hoss,* and to discharge the same with good and sufficient acquittances, and to make sale of the Goods and Merchandize of the said Firm which were assigned to me on the 5th instant.

MATTHEW F FREEMAN,
Assignee of Lewis & Hoss.

March 24, 1834.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,

Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25.